

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.04

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 15, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 74. 2 p.m. 77.
Humidity 89. 82.

October 15, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 76. 2 p.m. 81.
Humidity 84. 26.

2931 號六廿月八年寅甲

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914.

四拜禮 號伍十月拾英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEUTRAL CITIZENS TO LEAVE TSINGTAU.

THE BELGIAN TRANSFER: AN INTERNATIONAL POINT.

German Cavalry Thrown Back.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

Neutrals to Leave Tsingtau.

Oct. 14, 3 20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states that the Commander of Tsingtau has accepted the Mikado's offer to allow neutral citizens to leave in order to save life.

It is expected that they will leave shortly by the Shantung Railway.

International Question Solved.

Oct. 14, 4 14 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the question of international law raised by the transfer of the Belgian Government has been settled to the complete satisfaction of the Allies.

The Belgians will enjoy extra-territorial rights, exactly as the Holy See in Italy.

Japanese and Tsingtau Non-Combatants.

We have received the following by courtesy of Mr. S. Inai Consul-General for Japan:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, with the most benevolent and most gracious intention, being desirous of relieving the non-combatants now staying inside the Tsingtau fortress of the calamities of war as far as possible, gave instructions to the Commanding Officer of the besieging army of Tsingtau and the Commander-in-Chief of the Blockading Squadron of the same. Thereupon, Lieutenant-General Koshin Kamio, Commanding Officer of the besieging army of Tsingtau, and Vice-Admiral Sadakichi Kato, Commander-in-Chief of the Blockading Squadron, in conformity with the Imperial instructions, planned to communicate the Imperial message through a military envoy on the 12th October, and informed the Governor of Tsingtau of their intention of sending an envoy. The Governor answered that he preferred to receive the message by wireless telegraphy, whereupon they sent the following message, at 1 o'clock on the same date, by wireless telegraphy, which was received by the Governor:—

"We, the undersigned, at the time of your Excellency's glorious defence of Tsingtau fortress, deem it our great honour to communicate to you the most benevolent and most gracious desire of His Imperial Japanese Majesty to rescue those who are non-combatants of the belligerents and subjects of neutral states residing at Tsingtau at present, and who wish to avoid the damage which they may incur from the attack of the fortress. If your Excellency is inclined to accept this, we will communicate further particulars."

The French Successes.

(French Official telegram via Peking—Circular No. 39.)

On the 12th inst. the Allies made distinct progress in various parts of the battlefield, chiefly in Berry-au-Bac and south of Arras. A number of German guns were taken in the Lens district, but the French lost the village of Vernelles. Further in the north the French troops again took up the offensive at Bethune and Hazebrouck, and began to throw back the Germans who had begun to advance in front of La Bassée, Estaires and Baillet. The German retreat was especially accentuated with the cavalry forces operating with their supports, north of this line.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Havas Telegram.)

Oct. 13, 10 a.m.

The Belgian Government has left Ostend for Havre, where it will remain.

The King has remained with the Army, as also has the Secretary for War.

A communique issued yesterday states that we have progressed favourably at several points. The offensive has been resumed in the region of Hazebrouck and Bethune.

A German Army Corps has occupied Lille. We made progress in the region of Berry-au-Bac to Souain, west of Arras and north of Valenciennes.

On the right bank of the River Meuse we made an advance from the heights of the Meuse to the south of the road from Verdun to Metz.

Ground has been gained in the region of Apremont, and attacks have been repulsed on our left.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

German Squadron off the Aland Isles.

London, Oct. 14, 10 45 a.m.

A Reuter's message from Helsingfors states that a strong German squadron, flying the flag of Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, is cruising in the vicinity of the Aland Isles.

Belgian Ministry Welcomed at Havre.

Oct. 14, 7 25 a.m.

The Belgian Ministry have reached Havre, where they were received by the French Minister of Marine and other distinguished people. They were accorded military honours and the public gave them an ovation.

Two German Submarines Sunk.

Oct. 14, 8 5 a.m.

A Petrograd official message says that the Russian cruisers which were attacked by German submarines in the Baltic on Saturday and Sunday sank two submarines.

Germans Move Against Argonne.

Oct. 14, 5 20 a.m.

Amsterdam publishes an official German communique which says the Germans are moving their siege trains over difficult ground in Argonne for use against the fortifications and the French troops are offering the most obstinate resistance.

Fighting Near the Vistula.

Oct. 14, 4 20 a.m.

A Petrograd official message states that fighting is proceeding along a front extending from the Warsaw region along the Vistula and San rivers to Przemyel and further south to the Dniester. There is no change to report in East Prussia.

Indian Loyalty.

The following telegram has been received by H.E. the General Officer Commanding from H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Simla, Oct. 13, 5 45 p.m.

The following is an unofficial summary of the situation in India, which is very satisfactory:— All is quiet on the frontier and His Majesty the Amir, in a cordial letter to the Viceroy, has expressed his intention to maintain strict neutrality.

Recruiting is brisk, even civil policemen who are ex-soldiers having in certain cases expressed a desire to return to the army.

The misguided action of the passengers of the Komagata Maru is freely condemned and, at a meeting of Sikh and Punjabi residents at Calcutta, on October 9th, resolutions were passed of loyalty to the Throne, regret and condemnation of the action of the Sikhs of the Komagata Maru, of sympathy with the relations of the police officers killed and of satisfaction at the news of the reception of the Indian Expeditionary Force in France.

TELEGRAMS.

ROUMANIA'S NEW KING.

TAKES ACCESSION OATH.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

London, Received Oct. 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest states that the new Rumanian King, Ferdinand, took the accession oath before Parliament and was given a most cordial reception.

The passage in the declaration, "I will serve the country as a good Rumanian," was especially cheered.

AUSTRIANS BAN
SEMFONS.

Firing Parties Near Mass
Celebrations.

An official statement containing the text of instructions issued to Austrian troops on the subject of their behaviour towards Servians has been received in London. The statement was issued at Nish on September 2, and reads as follows:—

"Our troops have found a printed order containing instructions for the behaviour of the Austrian soldiers towards the Servians. This order announces especially that the inhabitants of the countries which are in the theatre of war are animated by ferocious hatred against the Austrians, and that towards such people no humanitarian or chivalrous considerations should be entertained. For this reason the greatest severity is ordered to be exercised against the Servians. All combatants found in Servian territory without uniform are to be shot, and all Austrian soldiers who are discovered disobeying this order will be severely punished."

"As soon as the Austrian troops enter a Servian town or village they shall immediately seize several hostages—priests, teachers, or large landholders. If a shot is fired from the place where hostages were given, the latter will be put to death."

"Houses are everywhere to be searched, and the inhabitants disarmed. Every house in which arms are found will be destroyed. If the persons who inhabit these houses are not to be found several other persons in the same locality shall be arrested, and if the latter refuse to give information about those who have escaped, they are to be hanged."

"Groups of more than three persons are not to be allowed in the streets."

Servants in the Open.

"Servants are only to be celebrated in open places, and no sermon is to be preached during public worship. A detachment shall be held in readiness to fire in close proximity to the place where the Mass is celebrated."

"Every individual met outside the town, and especially in a wood, is to be regarded as a member of a band who has hidden his arms somewhere and every individual suspected of having hidden or who refuses to give up his arms will be shot on the spot."

The Servian authorities state that they have in their hands the original of the text, and an order signed by General Horchstein himself. This order was issued at Ruma, by the staff of the Second Army Corps, and bears the date of August 14th. It is numbered "32," and the following is the text of the order:—

"In view of the hostile attitude of the inhabitants of Klenak and Shabat, hostages will be seized in all occupied Servian localities or the locality about to be occupied."

TELEGRAMS.

NEW PAPAL SECRETARY.

CARDINAL GASPARRI
APPOINTED.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

London, Received Oct. 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that Cardinal Gasparri has been appointed Papal Secretary of State in succession to the late Cardinal Ferrata.

[Cardinal Peter Gasparri was formerly Archbishop of Caesarea. He was born in 1852 and raised to the Cardinalate in 1907.]

occupied, and these hostages must be kept in proximity to our troops. If inhabitants make any attack on the troops or plan any treachery the hostages shall immediately be put to death and the town or village set on fire."

THE THINGS THAT
MATTER.

There is a funny side to most things, and it is just as well to see it.

The newspapers that solemnly reported that "the Kaiser had stripped off his English uniform, and thrown it from him," contributed not a little to the legitimate humour of the moment—it being so very likely that the Kaiser was wearing a British uniform during the last fortnight, or that he had solemnly donned the uniform of a British Admiral or Field-marshal in order to receive the declaration of war.

Again, the desire to help takes (sometimes) singularly impractical forms. One woman told me to-day that she was going to begin to knit socks. It would take her a fortnight to knit one pair, and she was quite able to buy a thousand pairs which were already made by people who needed the work, and waiting to be bought and used. There is also the frantic telegraphing for patterns of "Nightingales" and wool helmets, and other forms of headgear. I saw many hospitals in the Boer war, but I don't think I ever saw a patient wearing either a "nightingale" or a helmet. There must be mountains of them rotting in South Africa.

Heaven forbid that I should seem to belittle the noblest impulse that can animate any human being. But it is important that we should be practical; that a woman with a thousand pounds to spend on socks should not begin to knit them; and that we should remember that the British Army does not fight in nightshirts. —Wilson Young in Pall Mall Gazette.

Home Via Sweden.

The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. has been advised by the Swedish Legation, Tokyo, that since September 1, steamers carrying passengers have run daily between Bergen, Norway, and Newcastle, so that a daily service from that date has been established from Russia to England via Sweden and Norway. There is no change in the timetable, except that all arrivals at Newcastle reach there thirty-six hours after the steamer's departure from Bergen. The company's Petrograd office states that the fare from Petrograd to London is £16. 170 second class and £16. 100 first class.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

There is no change to report along the East Prussian front.

The new King of Rumania has taken the accession oath.

The Germans are moving siege guns in the Argonne region for use against fortifications.

Cardinal Gasparri has been appointed Papal Secretary of State.

Fighting is proceeding along a front extending from the Warsaw region to Przemyel.

It is officially announced that the Russian cruisers which were attacked on Sunday sank two German submarines.

The Belgian Government in France is to enjoy extra-territorial rights, exactly as the Holy See in Italy.

A strong German squadron flying the flag of Prince Henry of Prussia is said to be cruising off the Aland Isles.

The Belgian Ministry was received with military honours and given a public ovation on arriving at Havre.

A German communique states that the French troops in Argonne are offering a most obstinate resistance.

The Japanese Commanders before Tsingtau have communicated to the fortress their willingness to allow non-combatants and subjects of neutral nations to leave.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, and log book on page 6.

Commercial news and an article on "Belgian exploits" appear on page 9.

The annual meeting of the Kowloon Cricket Club is reported in this issue.

The annual report of the Civil Service Cricket Club is given to-day.

General news and an article on British and German officers appear on page 3.

A list of garments sent from Hongkong for the troops and their families is given to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, October 17.

Special Dinner in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund—Grand Hotel.

Monday, October 19.

French Convent Sale of Work.

Sale of Leasehold Property—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.

Sale of Crown Land—P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Saturday, October 31.

Ministering Children's League bazaar—Government House Grounds.

Wednesday, November 4.

Licensing Sessions.

Saturday, November 7.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird"

Gala night, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 10.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird"

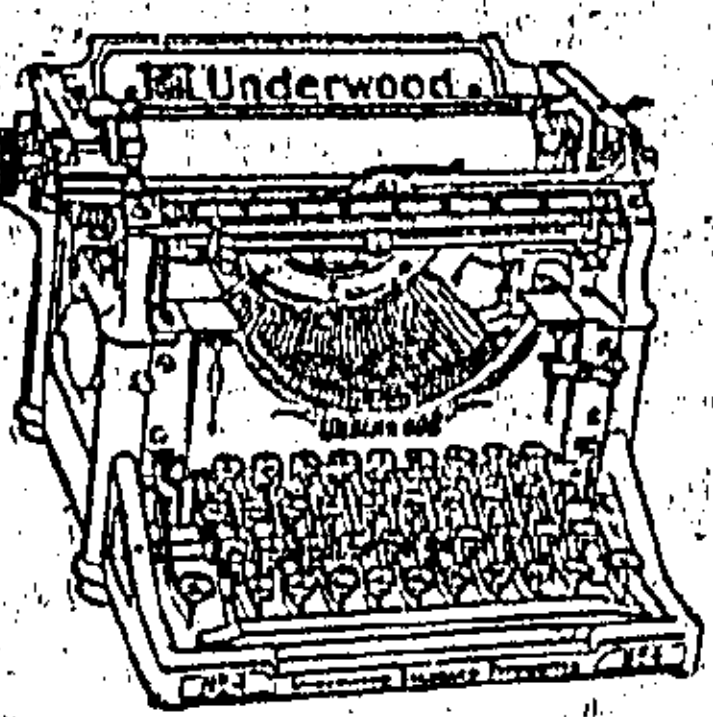
Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Colborne Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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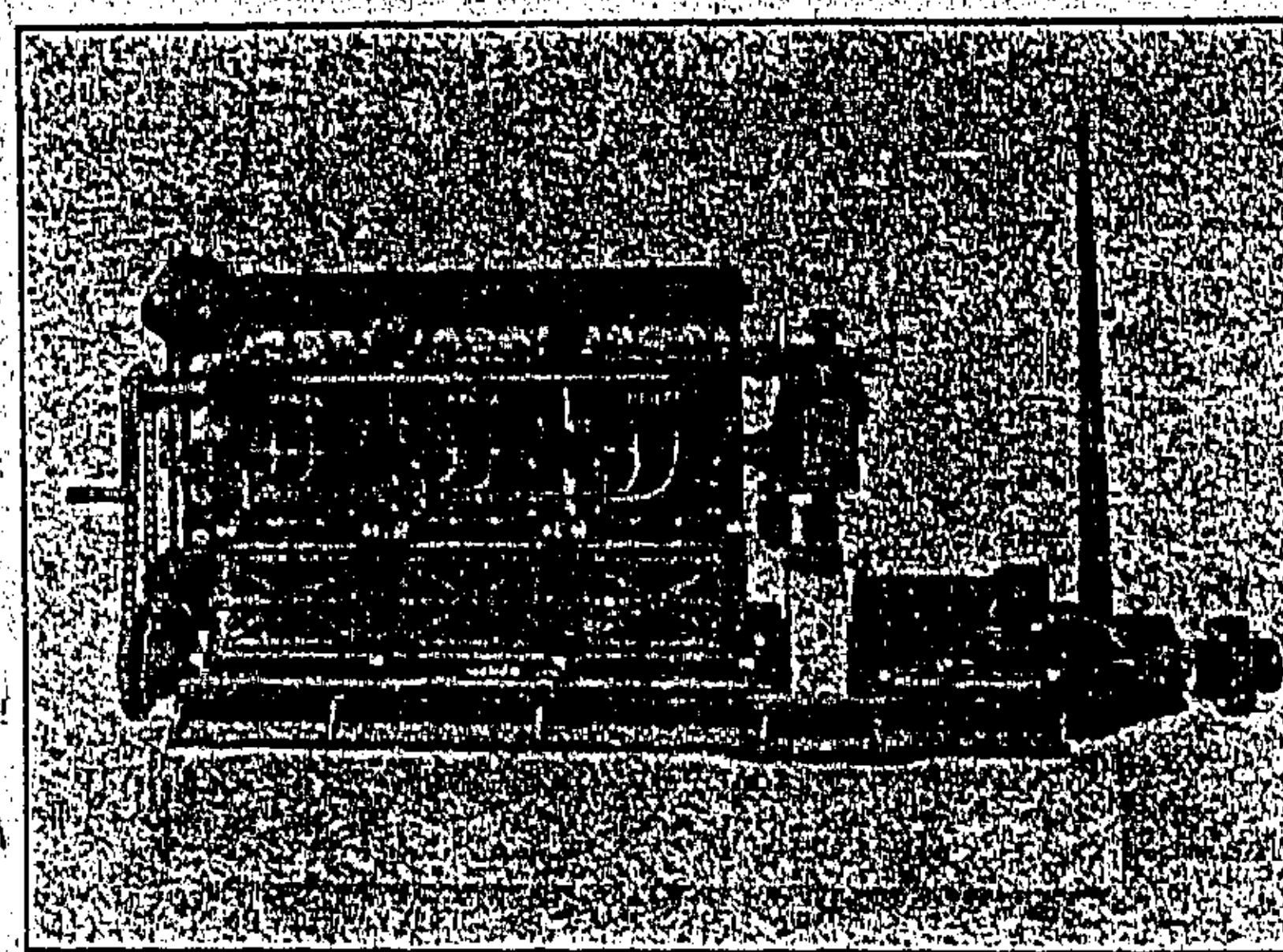
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Outlook.

A hint, however, of a greater and still more stupendous movement was contained in a paragraph which appeared in our columns yesterday and which has been amply corroborated in numerous letters received by recent mails from Home. This is the transportation of Russian troops via the North Sea and Great Britain to France. Their numbers are variously estimated at from 12,000 to 250,000, but, whatever their strength may be, it is obvious that a large force of Russians, who have made a 2,500 miles journey via Archangel, Scotland and England, may soon be operating against the Germans in a quarter wholly unanticipated. The German invaders will then be confronted by a solid force of French, British, Belgian, Russian and Colonial troops and it remains to be seen how long "the most perfect military machine in the world" can hold out against such a formidable combination of enemies.

Daily Press.

The Big Battleship. It remains to be seen whether any Admiral—British, French, German or Russian—with a flotilla of submarines manned by dashing young officers is prepared to undertake, as Sir Percy Scott declared he would be, "to get through any boom into any harbour and sink or materially damage all the ships in that harbour." There is scope for such prowess in the present war while Germany's Fleet refuses to move from the security of its fortified harbours; and when the possibility of disposing of the Fleet in the manner indicated by Sir Percy Scott has been demonstrated, perhaps greater readiness will be shown to accept the view that the day of the big battleship is over. But before the Powers abandon the battleship, it is certain that more consideration will be given by naval architects to the defence that can be given to these helpless ships. Sir John Biley, one of the leading authorities on Naval Architecture, some time ago publicly made the suggestion that the effective advent of the submarine called for the consideration of the question of applying armour to the bottom of ships.

China Mail.

The South African Sensation.

Somewhat alarming, as seems, at the first glance, the news we publish to-day in another part of this issue, regarding a reported rebellion of a British Commando in South Africa, we feel certain that it need not occasion too much anxiety. The Commando doubtless comprises Boers of a nomad order easily influenced into any sort of action by an unscrupulous leader. (Such Colonel Maritz appears to be, and evidently he is of German extraction, judging by his name. Long before the war and ever since it began South Africa has been absolutely loyal to Great Britain, and that she will remain loyal cannot be doubted. General Botha may be safely entrusted to deal with such miserable poltroons as Colonel Maritz and his recalcitrant followers.

The Queen's Gifts for Bluejackets.

The Queen has sent to the Navy League Emergency Depot, Langham Hotel, W., a contribution of jerseys and mufflers, which, added to the clothing provided by the ladies of the Navy League, have enabled them to send a large parcel of warm garments to each of 10 ships in the North Sea. These were despatched within a few hours of being received. Other ships will be provided with similar parcels as soon as the necessary garments are available. Gifts of money, clothing, and material should be sent to the Emergency Committee, Navy League, Langham Hotel, W.

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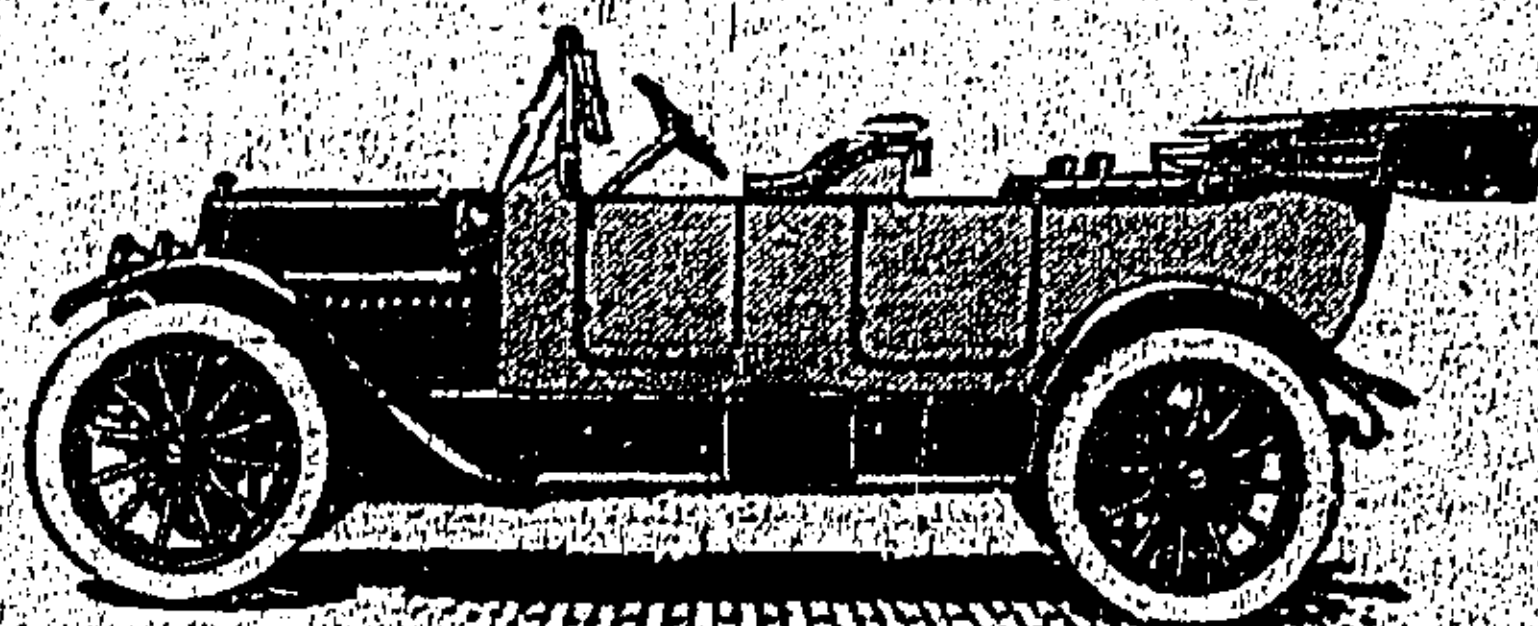
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GENERAL NEWS.

"Marching Through Georgia." When the Japanese entered Port Arthur in 1905 their bands played "Marching Through Georgia." When the German army is on the march its bands play "Marching Through Georgia." "Marching Through Georgia" was the tune to which a Highland regiment marched through the Strand, London, on its way to the front, in France. "Marching Through Georgia" is a song commemorating a campaign of the Civil War which has been most bitterly remembered by the south, but which undoubtedly was the most important single movement of union troops, excepting the greater campaign in the Mississippi Valley. In fact, Sherman's march was the logical completion of Grant's Mississippi campaign, which started at Fort Donaldson and Henry and concluded with the brilliant victory at Chickamauga. Sherman carried on Grant's work in "turning the left flank of the Confederacy." However, no poem nor song is great because it celebrates a great movement; it must have native spirit and vim and strength and vigour of its own to carry it across seas. "Marching Through Georgia" is a typical American song, with a sturdy swing to its air and a bit of humour in its words, and it can not but thrill Americans to know that their music is making lighter the fearful task of the common soldiers across the sea. —San Francisco Examiner.

Dog-fancying in the States. From the English papers it is learned that Miss Thyme, one of the leading fanciers of Shetland sheep dogs in England, contemplates a visit to this country, says the San Francisco Chronicle. She will bring with her a number of the sheep dogs and endeavour to interest Americans in the breed. Although the Cairn terriers have not been able to muster enough to be placed out of the miscellaneous class in this country, the specialty clubs for this breed on the other side are flourishing. There are eighty-seven members in one club, and at a specialty show held last week there was a large turnout. Loyal support was given by three clubs for this breed — the Cairn Terrier Club, the Southern Cairn Terrier Club, and the newly-formed Highland Cairn Terrier Club. White French bulldogs seem to be quite popular in England at the present time, as evidenced by the fact that the second one to be sent from the Never-Never Land Kennels of Mrs. Mary Winthrop Turner left recently for that country. Mrs. Armour of England has imported the pure white French bulldog Laneys, who won the Produce stakes at the last specialty show of the French Bulldog Club of America. Laneys was considered nearly as good as the late Ch. Beautiful Doll, who died some time ago.

The Power of Music. At a tea the other afternoon the conversation turned to the wonderful power of music, when Miss Ethel Barrymore, the actress, told of a peripatetic bagpiper walking along a road in this country when the door of an adjacent house suddenly opened and an immigrant Scotchman rushed out to meet him.

"Would you mind playing a few tunes in front of the house?" asked the latter. "Nither is very low, and the doctor who is now sitting with her thinks that if she heard some of the good old music from home it might revive her."

The musician readily complied, and for an hour he walked up and down the road in front of the house playing the air of bonny Scotland. Finally the man from the house again appeared.

"Thank you very much, Sandy," said he. "Would you now mind playing the dead march?"

"The dead march!" returned the bagpiper, with a look of concern. "Then did your mither die?"

"No, Sandy," answered the son, "mither is getting better, but you killed the doctor." —Boston Advertiser.

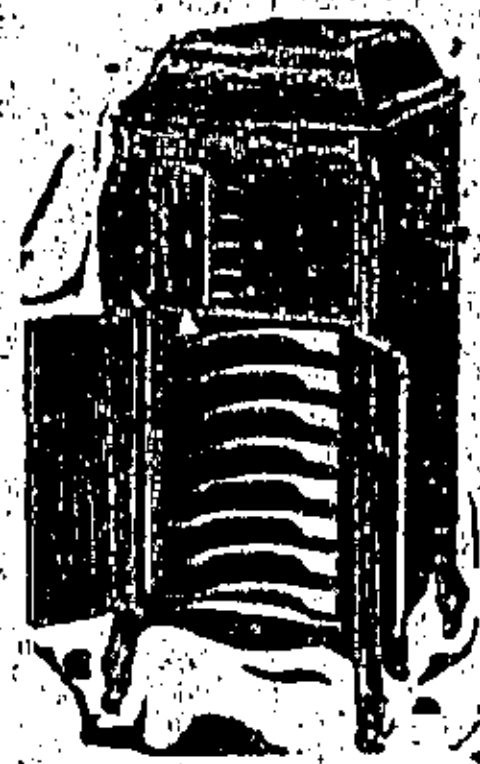
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BRITISH AND GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS.

Difference in the Military Systems.

In total contrast to the British Army, whose officers are always moving round the world, the German military system is really and rigidly territorial. Where a man is born there does he serve, when his time comes, and where he serves there is he destined to campaign if war comes. Accordingly of the six Army Corps which the Times authority gives Germany to meet Russia on her eastward frontier, four of those are localised on that line. The 1st is at Königsberg, the 2nd at Stettin, the 5th has its centre at Posen and the 6th at Breslau; these four thus covering between them in peace time the entire stretch of frontier. The system must have great advantages. The men as they all come in on the day of mobilisation at the company and squadron centres will all know each other. The units are homogeneous, there must be much local spirit and "camaraderie" ready made, and men and officers start by knowing thoroughly the country they are acting in. On the other hand it is difficult to believe that the officer who has passed his life—boy, man and major—in Silesia or on the dreary Baltic coast can be the equal, or anything like the equal, in intelligence and mental alertness to the travelled British officer who may be equally at home at Peshawar and Pretoria, Hongkong and Cairo. Possibly general intelligence and knowledge of the world do not count for more than a certain amount in the shock of huge masses; but at any rate there is no getting over the advantage that the British army possesses in having a large proportion of officers who have had actual experience of campaigning. The same applies to the Russians, and this experience is a point to which the great masters of war have always attached the higher importance.

The German Operations. Crossing to the other side of the field it is naturally the legions of East Germany that are found in the front of the German operations. Of the Army Corps known to be in Belgium the 7th, which has been so severely handled at Liege, has its headquarters at Munster, and the 10th, which is alongside of it, comes from Hanover. The 9th, which the Times critic places beside them, has its centre at Altona (Hamburg) and these three constitute the Army of the right, under a General Emmich, who apparently counted on being at Rheims by the 13th, thus working round to the rear of the French forces and obliging them to lose their hold of the strong positions along the frontier. In Luxembourg Colonel Reppington puts the 8th Corps, which is localised in peace time at Coblenz, close to the Dutch borders, with the 12th (Saxons) and one Bavarian corps subordinated in support. The 2nd Bavarian Corps and the 16th he places between Thionville and Metz. The 3rd Army Corps, which has its headquarters like the Guard at Berlin, with the 11th

A RIGHTEOUS CAUSE.

The German View of the War.

The special correspondent of the Times at Flushing writes that it is easier in Holland than it is in England to get at the point of view from which the Germans look at the war.

This afternoon a retired officer who fought against France in 1870 was discussing the inevitable subject in one of the public rooms of this hotel. "Win!" he exclaimed; "why, of course we shall win! There's no question about it."

That is what every German knows. They are not only sure that they will win. They are convinced also that their cause is a just one and that the war is not of their making. For instance, I was shown to-day a letter written by a woman professor at a German university to a friend in Holland which, on the face of it, is a perfectly genuine expression of feeling. The writer is aghast at the horror of the war into which, as she says, her beloved country has been dragged, in spite of all the Kaiser's efforts to maintain peace. According to her, the immediate cause of the war is England's jealousy of Germany's industrial prosperity and expansion, and her determination to smash it. France, she writes, has always been determined to get back Alsace and Lorraine. With that object in view she had persuaded the Belgians to give her a free passage through her territory.

I need not quote the grotesquely inaccurate account given by this lady of Germany's dealings with Russia and with France. They seem as malicious inventions the English and French and Belgian and Russian statement of the case. She makes no allusion to the real cause of England's intervention—the wanton invasion of Belgium. For to her, and to the writers of other letters I have seen, it was not wanton. France, they believe, was the aggressor, France the violator in intention of neutral territory. All that Germany has done is to forestall French action from motives of self-defence, and the cause in which she is fighting is the cause of freedom.

It is a national attitude that must greatly increase the fighting strength of the armies opposed to us, and any tendency to discredit it or to assume that the Germans are instinctively conscious that they are in the wrong, would be a fatal mistake. They think nothing of the sort.

(Cassel) he assigns to the line Vorstiers to Malmédy. Alsace and Lorraine are a necessary exception to the territorial system. Here we have the 1st Bavarians and the 15th whose headquarters are at Strassburg already in occupation, with it is supposed, the Guard and the 14th from Raastadt on the Rhine in reserve. The frontier from Strassburg down to the Swiss border Colonel Reppington conjectures to be only held by one corps, the 15th, with an Austrian corps, the 14th, in reserve. An advance in this quarter would not be contemplated till General Emmich's task of turning the French left was accomplished. —The Pioneer.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

LAMMERT.—October 13th, at Ha Fong Tsun, Canton, the wife of L. E. Lammert, of a daughter.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914.

THE DEEP BAY PIRACY.

Much has been said in the papers of late about a determined effort on the part both of the British and also of the Chinese officials to put down piracy in this neighbourhood. Two or three months ago the Chinese Vice-minister for Naval Affairs came down from Peking, consulted with the Governor-General of Canton, and spent some weeks up and down the river; and then, we believe, returned to Peking to report. What measures the Central Government decided to take we do not yet know; but it is certain that, for a brief breathing space, we heard no more of pirates. Even as recently as a week ago, the Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain remarked, in a *Telegraph* interview, that depredations of this sort had fallen off.

But now there comes the report of a piratical attack, no farther away than Deep Bay, in which two men lost their lives; the junk was robbed of money and goods to the extent of twelve hundred dollars, while two of the junk's crew were taken away as prisoners. So far the police have not a vest amount of evidence to proceed on. A tallyman's story is that a boat containing ten men came alongside the junk, the men being armed with revolvers and rifles. As they refused to leave, the junk jolies opened fire, which was speedily returned. Eventually the marauders succeeded in boarding the junk. The tallyman contrived to swim away into safety, and, on his return some two hours later, he found the strangers gone and two of the junkmen dead.

An episode like this is, of course, a small matter when compared with the Tai On piracy; nevertheless it helps to establish the fact that navigation, even within touch of Hongkong, is not as safe as one would like to see it. The arms question is, naturally, at the bottom of all such happenings. As long as the Chinese can provide themselves with rifles and revolvers, such outrages will not cease to be an ever present menace; for, as we have pointed out before, the Chinese, once he is in possession of a deadly weapon, loses his natural timidity completely and becomes at times a very dangerous character. That the British police are not slow to discover a big percentage of the importers of these weapons is proved by the large number of summonses for the possession of arms and ammunition reported during the course of any given month. Looked at from the other point of view, however, and taking into consideration the number of armed robberies on sea or on land that have taken place, let us say, within the last year, it is evident enough that many hundreds of the importers go undetected—at least for a while; and here, surely, is where greater assistance from the Canton authorities should be forthcoming. The British Government has been trying for long enough to do its fair share towards uprooting this evil; when will the Government of China do something practical and lasting?

Short Weight.

The Chinese comprador is a wily person. Recently one or two cases of over-charging have been dealt with in the Courts, and by degrees he is beginning to realise that he must observe the tariff set out by official proclamation. He has another way of getting back on the public, however, for we have heard it remarked that just now he is inclined to level up matters by giving short weight. Hitherto the consumer has resented full trust in the seller so far as weight is concerned, but housewives will be well advised at present to see that they are getting full value for their money. The shortage is generally on coal and meat, so we are told. Seeing that in nine cases out of ten Chinese scales are used by the compradores, it is not an easy matter to detect cases of the kind mentioned, but the matter is worth looking into, anyhow. Some Non-combatants.

From a Home paper we learn that quite a number of the clergy and the women-folk are anxious to be enrolled as fighters. One of the latter writes: "If Lord Kitchener would only ask for a regiment of women to learn musketry that they might fight for England, he would get an army corps." We think Lord Kitchener will get an army corps in any case; nevertheless the lady's suggestion has sense in it. Naturally there are a thousand arguments against sending women to the Front; in fact the matter is not worth discussing; but when it comes to the defence of their homes, their children and themselves, the case wears another aspect. Women have many a time taken up sword or musket for such defence, and have won men's honest reverence for so doing; but that is a somewhat different thing from their wanting "to go to war" and to endure a camp-life that is a sore trial to many a strong man. By all means let them have rifle drill where possible, but let them save their fighting energies against the day—may it be far distant—when they are absolutely called for.

The Church Militant.

One may say the same of the clergy; though for other reasons. Taking the British clergy, Anglican and Catholic, as a whole, they are an athletic set of men; "scots" in the best sense of the word, who would pick up a military training quite as quickly as any other section of the community; more quickly, perhaps, than most. Quite a large number of them are men who know the meaning of hard physical training and who have distinguished themselves at cricket or football or boxing. The question is, are there sufficient of them to "count" in foreign service? Would they not do better to keep their posts in their own parishes, and remain ready—at need—to captain local defence corps? The Front is not necessarily always the place for the strong man. Someone must remain behind to buy up the spirits of the stay-at-homes.

The Space Given to War News.

Readers who are in the habit of having the Home papers sent out to them will have looked in vain, during the past few weeks, for any news in them apart from what directly or indirectly concerns the war. The matter has been exceedingly well put by one of the American papers—the *Public Ledger*—just to hand. "It must be confessed," says our contemporary, "that newspapers sometimes misjudge the importance of news, but that charge cannot be made against their treatment of the war. Every editor has apparently perceived that one of the most momentous conflicts in all history is in progress, and that the events of these crowded weeks will be studied for centuries to come. What is an accident in the neighbourhood of thousands in Belgium? The war is so stupendous that any one of a dozen events every day would in ordinary times be of importance enough to justify the use of almost as much space as is given to the whole war story." Our contemporary might even have added that just now nothing is happening that is not war news, except an occasional death or accident; and that these latter are getting what they would never get at any other time: an amount of space proportionate to their importance.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL MEN THINK ALL MEN MORAL, BUT THEMSELVES.—Young.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 77; rain.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 69; fog and rain.

The Malls.

Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 3 p.m.

Canadian Mail.—Closed to-day at 2 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.3-16d.

Shanghai Visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Shanghai, are staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

Oriental's Cargo.

The cargo shipped from Hongkong by the s.s. *Oriental* on the 10th inst. included 106 bales of raw silk for London and 51 bales for Marseilles.

Washing in the Nullah.

The police have recently received complaints from the users of the Peak trams of men washing in the nullah near the tramway. As a result, the police secured the arrest of one man, who appeared at the Police Court, this morning, and was fined one dollar.

Grand Hotel Special Dinner.

As will be seen from an advertisement on Page 5 of this issue, there will be a special dinner and entertainment at the Grand Hotel, in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund, on Saturday the 17th inst. As this is for a good cause it is hoped that full patronage will be extended to it.

Latest Advertisements.

Consignees' notices regarding the City of Bristol and the *Hitchi Maru* are issued.—Page 5.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has an advertisement on page 5.

Working Parties.

In connection with Lady May's scheme for making garments for the troops and their families, we are requested to state that the Peak Club will be open every Tuesday morning from 10 to 12 for anyone wishing to get work. Ladies can either work at the Club or take the work home. Anyone, whether members of the Club or not, may attend.

Theft by a Banishment.

A Chinese appeared this morning before Mr. C. D. Melbourne on a charge of stealing a pick, the property of the Tramway Company. It was also proved that the prisoner had been banished from Singapore and Hongkong. For the theft he was sent to prison for fourteen days, and for returning from banishment he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

Sale of Work.

The Reverend Mother Superior of the French Convent wishes to remind the public that the sale of work will be opened by Lady May on Monday the 19th inst. at 10.30 a.m. at the Convent, next to the Seamen's Institute. A few ladies have kindly offered their services for the sale of the articles. As no letters of invitation are being sent out this year, the Reverend Mother Superior asks all friends, both ladies and gentlemen, to consider this intimation as an invitation.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE "GENERAL ADVANCE?"

Reflections on the Belgian Government's Transfer.

Of late there has been a lull along the whole front in France. The Allies have been content to "rest on their oars," so to speak, and to wait for the enemy to come along. He has made numerous desperate attempts, but all have failed, and, in the failure, ground has had to be given at very many points. The policy of the Allies has therefore found ample justification in results. Doubtless it was also partially dictated by circumstances, but now the time seems to have arrived when other and more aggressive tactics can be tried. So we have it stated in one of yesterday's late telegrams that the offensive has been resumed on the Left. Coincident with this announcement is the fact that ground has been gained in the Centre, and on the right, and that "real progress has been made in various parts of the battlefield." Thus all is going well in the main seat of war. Is this the beginning of the "general advance" of which mention was made a couple of days ago? If so, the time should not be far distant when the enemy is driven from French soil once and for all. The Germans are evidently finding the Frenchmen a worthy foe in the Argonne region. Sieges trains are now being moved in this area for use against the fortifications, and how fine a fight the French troops are putting up is demonstrated by the statement contained in the German official *communiqué* which says that they are offering "a most stubborn resistance." When the Germans make an admission like that, we may be sure they are finding the opposing force a hard nut to crack.

The Belgian Transfer.

The Belgian Government has made its third move since the war began. The first transfer was from Brussels to Antwerp, then, less than a week ago, a move was made to Ostend, and now it is to be accommodated at Havre, in France. The German advance in Belgium is, of course, responsible for these changes, but it does not follow that because Ostend is vacated by Belgium's governmental officials the famous watering-place is likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. The French Government is no longer located in Paris, but Paris does not stand in jeopardy, nor is it likely to if the Allies continue the excellent progress which they have been making during the past few weeks. The chief reason given for the transfer is "to ensure liberty of action." That may be read in several ways, but put whatever interpretation on it we will, we may rest content that it is part of the preservation of "the main strategic situation," which also accounted for the evacuation of Antwerp before such a step became an absolute necessity. Let us bide our time and see how that situation develops.

The African Incident.

Though the incident itself makes somewhat unpleasant reading, we do not think the "rebellion" of one of the Cape commandos is of any great seriousness. The Germans have doubtless been making some very tempting offers to the disloyal Colonel and his men, who have been persuaded into the belief that they can over-run South Africa. But we imagine they will soon be disillusioned, for though the British troops are no longer available, the Cape has a strong Defence Force created under the Act of 1912, which led to a substantial reduction in the British garrison. What the feeling of South Africa as a whole is on the matter may be gauged from the observation contained in the telegram which says "the incident has caused the utmost indignation throughout South Africa." There is no unreasonableness felt as to the disaffection spreading. No more comment is needed after a statement of that kind.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Outlook for the Coming Season.

The annual general meeting of the Kowloon Cricket Club was held last evening at the Oliphant pavilion, when Dr. Forsyth presided over a large attendance, supported by Mr. A. O. Brawn, Hon. Secretary, and Mr. C. W. Jeffries, Hon. Treasurer.

Committee's Report.

The following was the report submitted by the committee:—
Finance.—After the record profit of last season (\$1,709.43), the amount shown this year, viz., \$224.57 will appear extremely small, but a critical examination of the accompanying accounts will quickly show that this difference is largely due to increased expenditure, and diminished bar profit. Your Committee decided to utilise the earnings of the Club during the season to effect substantial repairs to the pavilion, to improve the ground as much as possible and effect some improvements in the accommodation. As a consequence many headings of expenditure show considerable increase, but the Committee feel that in authorising the expenses as shown they have acted in the best interests of the members.

Pavilion.—A sum exceeding \$500 has been spent on structural and other repairs during the year and the building is in good condition at the date of this report. It seemed advisable to consider the advisability of erecting a new brick structure to replace the present pavilion and the Committee submitted proposals to an Extraordinary General Meeting. These proposals were not approved, however, and the feeling of the meeting indicating that an extension of the present building would meet requirements, plans for extension have been obtained from the architect responsible for its original construction. These plans have been exhibited on the Club notice board for some time now, but your Committee have not deemed it advisable to proceed further with the matter. They would point out that retrenchment in some headings of expenditure will become imperative if any building operations are put in hand.

Ground.—The ground has received a great deal of attention during the year. Much of the turf has been lifted and the sub-soil reinforced with black earth. Your Committee have employed two gardeners for some months on this and other work and they hope that a considerable and permanent improvement in the ground has been effected.

Cricket.—Our teams did but moderately well last season. A second division of the League was formed and our junior team was enabled to get a full list of League fixtures. The mobilisation of Volunteers has caused disorganisation in many things and at present it has not been found possible to arrange a cricket programme for the coming season. This will be done as soon as found practicable and in the meantime members are reminded that the nets are ready for practice each evening.

Tennis.—The tournament was again very successful and the heartfelt thanks of the Club must be given Mr. Blackburn for his management thereof. A second tournament of two events is still unfinished for the same reason as detailed above, viz. Volunteer mobilisation. The Club won the Tennis League Shield for the third time without losing a match and our second team also did well in the competition.

Children's Sports.—This event was again carried through successfully. The balance in the hands of the Trustees is \$176.24.

Cricket.—Three competitions were played simultaneously with the tennis tournament and great interest was taken in the game by many members of the Club. Results will be found upon another page. The thanks of the Committee are especially due to Mr. B. Baker, who loaned his set of cricket hoops, etc.
Prizes.—Many prizes have been

NO INTERPRETER.

Finn Discharged with a Caution.

The case of the Finn, named W. Monoka, who has been before the Court on two separate occasions on a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner at the Seamen's Institute, was again mentioned this morning, when it was reported to Mr. J. R. Wood that the services of a Finnish interpreter could not be secured.

His Worship remarked that the man had been in custody since October 11, and asked whether Mr. Davies would be satisfied with that.

Mr. Davies said he would be satisfied, providing the defendant would give an undertaking not to repeat the threats.

The Magistrate discharged the man and told him not to come there again.

presented for tennis and we heartily thank the donors.

Obituary.—Your Committee feel that this report should properly contain some reference to the late Mr. W. Curwen. As all members are aware, he was suddenly taken from us early in August by sunstroke, while upon military service, and we now mourn an active sportsman, whose genial personality will be sadly missed. He was one of the oldest of our members, was Hon. Treasurer in the Club's early days, and had served for many years on the Committee. Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to Mrs. Curwen and her two children in their great loss.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, said that one thing which struck him was the item for water. It was usual to blame the Government, and as he had suffered to a large extent last year, and had been told that his meter was wrong or had not been correctly read, he sympathised with them. They had spent a great deal on the ground, relaying the turf, etc., and also on improvements to the pavilion. The cricket teams had held up their ends well during the year. They got through the League with two teams which did well, though not so well as was expected. With regard to the Tennis section, he would like to see two equal teams run this year. Cricket seemed to have come to stay, but he did not know whether the members would improve so that they could play inter-club matches with Hongkong. In conclusion he made a sympathetic reference to the death of Mr. Curwen and thanked the committee and retiring officers for the work they had done during the year.

Mr. A. O. Brawn seconded, and the report and accounts were adopted.

Election of Officers.—The following officers were elected for the present year:—President, Dr. Forsyth; Vice President, Mr. Goldsmith; Captain, Dr. Forsyth; Vice Captain, Mr. Sutton; Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. P. Blackburn; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. W. Jeffries; Committee, Messrs. Richardson, Nielson, Atkinson, Harvey, B. Baker, Sutton, Wolf, and Wessner.

The Children's Sports.

Mr. P. R. Wolf, as one of the trustees for the children's day, reported that there was a balance in the hands of himself and Messrs. Pope and Petrie of \$170 odd. It was possible that the function would have to slide altogether, and Mr. Petrie suggested that the money should be given to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

Mr. Richardson proposed that the children's sports be held as usual. They could do without toys perhaps, but to keep up the old tradition they could give a tea and have some races.

Mr. Bailton agreed and offered to give 25 or 50 lbs of tea if required.

The Chairman pointed out that hardship had already been caused in Hongkong by reason of the war, and people who would be likely to subscribe in other times would not be able to do so.

It was consequently proposed by Mr. Wolf and seconded by Mr. Brawn that no sports should be held and that the money in hand be given to the Prince of Wales' Fund as a donation from the children of Hongkong and Kowloon. This was agreed to.

CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

The Past Season's Activities Reviewed.

The annual general meeting of members of the Civil Service Cricket Club is to be held in the Pavilion on Saturday, October 24, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of considering and passing the annual reports and statement of accounts for the year, ending August, 1914.

The reports are as follows:—

Tennis Report.

The past season was not so successful as the previous one, especially as regards League Tennis, owing chiefly to the fact that it was next to impossible to get together a regular League Team. In the League we played 8 matches, 4 of which were played at home. We won 2 and lost 6, and finally were bracketed with the Y.M.C.A. for the 6th place. The usual tournaments did not take place; they were to have commenced at the end of July but the outbreak of the war prevented that. Probably next season will be a more successful one.—R. O. Barlow.

Bowls.

The season started well, there being a record number of entries for the Championship and different handicaps. All players were keen and several new members have taken up the game enthusiastically. Everything promised well and then—We have read in history how that once upon a time some great men were engaged in a game of bowls when the enemy was sighted. They finished their game and finished the foe. But, although bowls is just as slow as ever it was, the other game has developed into a much faster game, consequently we couldn't stop to finish as did the heroes of old. Better luck next year.—A. M. Thornhill.

Cricket, First XI.

The O. S. C. C. had a very satisfactory season. Though we were not always victorious, we won a large proportion of our matches and were always treated by our rivals with respect and sometimes with a stronger feeling. We were third in the League. The chief scores were 66 by R. O. Wichey v. Kowloon; 47 by E. B. Reed v. Orange; 44 by A. R. Sutherland v. Hongkong Club; and scores of 53 and 40 by G. B. Sayer, v. R. G. A. and Navy respectively. Our bowling was strong and varied. Messrs. Wichey, Bird, Reed and the Hon. Mr. Severn having most of the work to do. The men were keen on turning up and much the same team was played throughout the season. Our best thanks are due to Mr. W. H. Woolley for his work as umpire, and to Mr. Fisher for acting as scorer. I have to thank Mr. Sara for looking after the 2nd team so efficiently. His task of keeping it together was made more difficult by the necessity of supplying men to fill vacancies in the 1st team, and sometimes at the last moment. Recently we have had the ground on the N. E. side levelled and reurfed. This ought to make the outfielding easier and is an improvement which will be much appreciated.—R. E. O. Bird, (Captain).

Cricket, Second XI.

In comparing the season 1913-1914 with that of other years, we have to record a distinct advance both in the number of matches played and of wins recorded. Out of a total of 18 matches 7 were won, 4 drawn, and 7 lost. In 2nd League matches alone 5 were won, 2 drawn and 5 lost. The best batting average was obtained by Mr. E. Dawson with an average of 23. As no correct analysis of bowling was kept in each match it is impossible to correctly estimate same, but the best recorded is without doubt that of Mr. Edmonds with 5.68 runs per wicket for a total of 26 wickets. In regard to the matches lost, some of these were lost by a very small margin, the reason for which without exception was slackness in the field generally. If the club is to be a real success in the coming season, and to occupy pride of place in the 2nd League, more attention must be paid to this department of the game. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking all the members for the whole-hearted support they accorded me

LAW AND WAR.

The Question of German Reprials.

A great many of the atrocities committed by the Germans on the inhabitants of Belgium are excused on the plea that they are done for purposes of reprisal. In the case of Tongres, for instance, the whole population was driven across the Dutch frontier at the point of the bayonet as a punishment for a few shots fired on the Germans by non-combatants.

Even if the accounts which have reached us are exaggerated, it seems nevertheless certain that the legitimate extent towards which reprisals are permissible has been grossly exceeded. The English Manual of Military Law gives the rule as follows:—

The custom of war permits as an act of reprisal the destruction of a house by burning or otherwise whose inmates without possessing the right of combatants have fired on the troops. Care must, however, be taken to limit the destruction to the property of the guilty.

This is the sober and lenient rule enjoined by the English military authorities. How different from what is now happening in Belgium! In 1900 in South Africa, after repeated and continuous trouble from non-combatants, Lord Roberts issued a Proclamation threatening by way of reprisal the destruction of houses and farms in the vicinity of the place where damage was done to the lines of communication. This seems to be the most severe form of reprisal that English arms have ever taken!

The Hague Convention is very vague on the subject of reprisal, as no satisfactory arrangement could be arrived at between the Powers. But the rules state most emphatically that reprisals must be resorted to in extreme cases only, and must be consistent with the rules of humanity. Malreating the wounded, shooting village authorities, and driving people out of their homes certainly do not square with these provisions.

Will the Germans plead that the exaction of £8,000,000 from Brussels is a reprisal? Whether they do so or not, it is almost certainly a breach of accepted rules. In the first place it cannot be classed as a levy exacted at the end of the war, like the sum exacted from Paris in 1871. If it is a penalty it is illegal under a Hague rule which forbids penalties from the population "on account of the acts of individuals for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible." Citizens of Brussels have certainly no responsibility for acts committed in border villages.

Thirdly, the exaction from Brussels is probably illegal if considered as a contribution. The Hague rules only permit contributions sufficient for "the necessities of the army of occupation"—a rather indefinite phrase. But on this point Westlake says: "It was not intended by this rule to permit the levy of money to be spent in the invader's own country in supplying the necessities of his army. The exactions which an enemy makes of an occupant are not to be the means of increasing his general ability to carry on the war.—Globe.

California and the Fund. British and Canadian residents of Southern California hope to contribute \$5,000 in money and get monthly subscriptions for a like amount for the Prince of Wales Relief Fund.

throughout the season, and to wish them every success in their efforts for 1914-15.—O. Sara, (Captain)

Accounts.

The statement of accounts made up to September 15, 1914, shows that, including a balance at the Bank on September 11, 1913, of \$459.57, the income was \$10,581.28, while the expenditure was less this amount by balance in the Bank \$612.51, and \$500 on fixed deposit. The Club's assets are \$5,680.57 and liabilities \$1,500 (debentures), there thus being a credit balance of \$4,180.57. The Bar Working account shows a credit balance of \$1,333.29 for the year.

WAR ITEMS.

Another Capture.

The German steamer Clark, with 1,500,000 yen in gold bullion on board, was seized by a British warship on August 26, as the steamer was sailing from Tsingtau for Tientsin, and was escorted to Wei-hai-wei.

Jew Rewarded for His Bravery Under Fire.

London, Sept. 4.—A Petrograd despatch to the Central News says a Jewish medical student of Vilna, named Osnas, received the military cross of St. George for saving the colours of his regiment in the last extremity during the terrible fighting in East Prussia. Osnas was badly wounded, and his commander telegraphed the doctors to do everything possible to save the life of "Osnas, the hero."

Call to Mobilise Startles Sweden.

New York, August 29.—The Swedish army has been ordered to mobilise, according to the *Evening World*, which gives as its authority "a leading paper house in New York." This house, according to the journal named, received the following message to-day from its agent in London: "Grave political movements feared in Sweden. Mobilisation ordered."

Bar Harbour, (Me.), August 29.—W. A. F. Ekengren, Swedish Minister to the United States, said to-night he had not heard officially of an order to mobilise the Swedish army, which was reported from New York to-day. He said he knew of no grave political movement in Sweden, such as was reported from New York, and expressed the opinion that if the army had been ordered to mobilise it was to preserve neutrality. Minister Ekengren said he had had no recent communication with his Government. Wireless Censorship Trouble Adjusted.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, after a conference with Counsellor-Lansing at the State Department to-day, said that the wireless censorship had been adjusted as unofficially outlined two days ago.

The British Ambassador was shown a copy of the note sent by Sir Edward Grey to the State Department, accepting the proposal that the Tuberkton, N. J., and Sayville, L. I., wireless stations should be opened to all belligerents, coded messages to be censored by American naval officers. He learned also that Germany had accepted the proposal.

The Washington Government is awaiting a reply from France before issuing new instructions, and officials were confident the plan would be approved.

Thanked by the British. Washington, August 29.—The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, to-day conveyed to Secretary Bryan the thanks of the British Government to the American Ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Gerard, for assisting Sir Edward Goschen and the British Embassy staff at Berlin at the time of the rupture between Germany and England.

The message refers to the great assistance of a personal nature rendered to the British Embassy by the United States Ambassador and his staff. It says Mr. Gerard repeatedly visited the Embassy of his own accord, undeterred by the very hostile attitude of the crowd and often at considerable personal risk to himself, and entertained many British subjects from difficult situations. It adds: "It is a pleasure to me to inform you that I have received Sir Edward Grey's instructions to request that the warm thanks of His Majesty's Government may be conveyed to Mr. Gerard for his great personal devotion and energy under these trying circumstances, and I beg you to be so good as to cause this appreciation of his kindly action to be conveyed to Mr. Gerard, to whom as well as to his staff, His Majesty's Government feel they are under a deep obligation."

Father of Admiral Jellicoe Dead. London, September 9, 1.35 a.m.—Captain J. H. Jellicoe, father of Vice-Admiral Jellicoe, second sea lord of the admiralty, died yesterday at Hyde. Captain Jellicoe had spent his life in the merchant marine service.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY YOU WITH THE BEST OBTAINABLE

LOCAL & AUSTRALIAN MEATS,
SMOKED FISH, SAUSAGES, HAMS,
BACON, CORNED PORK, CORNED BEEF.

AND

We Import

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT MONEY CAN BUY,

THE "DAISY" BRAND.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA

ASSURANCE IN FORCE OVER
£40,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED
£11,000,000.

Chief Office for South China, 2 Des Vœux Road.
(Powell's Buildings) Tel. 1245.

THE WAR.

As Tommy Sees It.

I've done duty in all kinds of places,
From New Zealand to New Halifax.
I've had fighting with brown chaps and yellow,
And half-castes and dagoes and blacks.
But of all the fine scraps as I've been in,
From the Khyber to Cape o' Good Hope,
This fair beats the record for mixture.
It's a fair old kaleidoscope.
There's the fuzzies from down Senegal-o;
There's the Gorkhas from Abbotabad;
There's the Canadians from old Montreal-o;
And there's the Cossacks from Patograd.
There's the Turcos as comes from Algeria,
There's the Aussalians from Melbourne and Perth;
There's a ruin sort of corps from Siberia—
Why we've listed the whole blooming earth.

Valuable Silk Train. Richmond, U. S. A., August 29.—Travelling with special armed guards, nine steel baggage cars, containing \$1,000,000 worth of silk, the main cargo of the liner Siberia, which arrived from the Orient yesterday, left here to-day over the tracks of the Santa Fe Company for various points east. The shipment represents the heavy output of Oriental markets for Eastern consumption and special pains have been taken to ensure the safe transportation of the valuable cargo to its destination.

SILIMPON COAL BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK
(British North Borneo).
At those ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A BUNE

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

GRAND HOTEL EXTRA SPECIAL DINNER.

Saturday, 17th October, 1914.
IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

A string Orchestra will play during dinner and also during the evening, when several songs and recitations will be given. Tickets \$2.50 each, obtainable at the office of the Grand Hotel or at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's. Please book early.
F. REICHMANN.

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF BRISTOL,"
Captain A. Henderson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 p.m. to-morrow.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1914.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"HITACHI MARU,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivered as can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, to-day.

Goods not cleared by the 21st October, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1914.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

EVERY man who prides himself on being individual in his dress will be delighted with the exclusive designs in

NEW NECKWEAR
which we are
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WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

YOU SHOULD
GUARD AGAINST CHILL,
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NEW SEASON'S STOCK

AUTUMN AND WINTER UNDERWEAR
These are of Light Weight yet Warm & Durable.
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WATCHMAKERS, FANCY GOODS, OPTICIANS,
WRIST WATCHES

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Light, Palatable and Wholesome.

Eminently suited for this Climate.

Won the Highest awards at all

the Exhibitions.

For Sale at all the Hotels and

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Fresh Supplies by every Mail.

PRICE PER CASE 4 DOZEN QUARTS, DUTY PAID \$12.50

PRICE PER CASE 6 DOZEN PINTS, DUTY PAID \$13.00

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All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are new quadruple-screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" "EMPEROR OF ASIA" via Optional Atlantic Port, 271.10.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" via Optional Atlantic Port 265.

"MONTEAGLE" Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port 243, via Boston or New York 245.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £3 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.

Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.	Suwa Maru Capt. Murai T. 25,000 Aisula Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 16,000	WEDNES., 21st Oct. at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 4th Nov. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa T. 12,500 Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	TUES., 20th Oct. at 4 p.m. TUES., 3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,300 Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000	FRIDAY, 23rd Oct. at noon. WED., 18th Nov. at noon.
CAIRO, via Suez, Penang, & Rangoon.	Sanuki Maru Capt. Data T. 12,500	TUES., 20th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 5,000	MONDAY, 12th Oct.
NAGASAKI, Kobe, & Yokohama.	Inaba Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 12,500	SUNDAY, 1st Nov. at 5 p.m.
MOJI and Kobe.	Colombo Maru Capt. Noguchi T. 12,000	SATURDAY, 24th Oct.
Kobe & Yokohama.	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 12,500	FRI., 16th Oct. at 4 light.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitaue	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	18th Oct. at 4 light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	20th Oct. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENTSIN	Huichow	24th Oct. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	27th Oct. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANJUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenai," "Shaohsing," and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

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Agents.

Hongkong 15th Oct., 1914.

TO SAIL

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILING HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN PEDRO (LOS ANGELES)

S.S. "HAZEL DOLLAR"

Captain M. Ridley, on or about November 10th.

For Freight Rates and space apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjimahi	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjilong	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tjimancek	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.
Tjilalajap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjitaroen	JAVA	1st half Dec.		

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Nasaki, Sat., 14th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

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ORUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots. Wed., 2nd December.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	27th Oct.	10th Nov., 10 a.m.
St. Albans	21st Nov.	18th Dec., "
Eastern	12th Dec.	8th Jan., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haichang	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 18th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haikang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 20th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haifan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 23rd Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 18th Oct. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 21st Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laursen & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.
Captain F. O'Connell, from leave, has gone master, Kiangfoc.
Captain J. Smith, of the Kiangfoc, has gone master, Kuling.
Mr. W. J. Colman, chief officer, Haeon, has gone chief officer, Kiangfoc.

Mr. T. S. Evensen, chief officer, Tungwah, has gone chief officer, Haeon.

Mr. G. Schullerup, from leave, has gone second officer, Tungwah.

Mr. G. L. Crawford, supernumerary, Tungwah, has gone chief officer, same ship.

Captain J. Watts, of the Kuling, has gone chief officer, Kweilee.

Mr. A. R. Newburgh, chief officer, Kweilee, is awaiting orders.

Mr. E. P. Campbell, second officer, Suifu, has gone second officer, Taksang.

Mr. T. Fairbairn has been appointed second officer, Suifu.

Mr. J. Kilpatrick has been appointed acting chief officer, Shashi.

Mr. W. Thornton, from leave, has gone supernumerary, Hsin Peking.

Mr. F. H. Davies, supernumerary, Hsin Peking, has gone chief officer, Paoting.

Mr. C. J. Thomson, chief officer, Paoting, is awaiting orders.

Mr. H. Somme, from reserve, has gone acting master, Yochow.

Captain J. Speed, of the Yochow, is awaiting orders.

Mr. W. T. Roberts, from leave, has gone supernumerary chief officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. R. E. Bisset, from leave, has gone second engineer, Kweilin.

Mr. A. M. Henderson, acting second engineer, Kweilin, has gone third engineer, Yochow.

Mr. F. S. Rees has been appointed supernumerary third engineer, Tungchow.

Mr. P. B. Allan, third engineer, Ngankin, has gone third engineer, Paoting.

Mr. A. McVean, acting third engineer, Paoting, has resigned.

Mr. A. L. Struthers, second engineer, Yochow, is on leave.

Mr. R. Taylor, third engineer, Yochow, has gone acting second engineer, same ship.

Mr. W. Anderson, from leave, has gone third engineer, Ngankin.

Mr. R. Neill, from transit, has gone supernumerary chief engineer, Hsin Peking.

Notice to Mariners.

China Sea.—No. 424—Shanghai District.—Notice is given that the Middle Bank Buoy, marking the northern bank off Plover Point, Langshan Crossing, has been discontinued, and that a 6-foot Conical Buoy, painted Black and surmounted by a Black spherical cage, and named the Upper Plover Point Buoy, has been moored in 41 feet of water at Low Water of Spring Tides to mark the southern bank of the channel off Plover Point. From the buoy Plover Point Beacon bears S. 29° E. (magnetic), distant 9.5 cables.

Caution: A recent examination of this locality shows that the northern bank is extending into the channel which, abreast of the Upper Plover Point Buoy, has now a breadth of 5 cables between this buoy and the 5 fathom contour on the northern side of the fairway.

Shanghai District.—Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 424, Notice is given that the Middle Bank Buoy, marking the northern bank off Plover Point, Langshan Crossing, has been discontinued, and that a 6-foot Conical Buoy, painted Black and surmounted by a Black spherical cage, and named the Upper Plover Point Buoy, has been moored in 41 feet of water at Low Water of Spring Tides to mark the southern bank of the channel off Plover Point. From the buoy Plover Point Beacon bears S. 29 deg. E. (Magnetic), distant 9.5 cables.

For carrying passengers in excess a boatman was fined \$25, at the Marine Court, yesterday.

Three boatmen were fined \$10 each for casting their nets in the Harbour, contrary to regulations.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed, Pindon, Handbooks, Clippers &c.,

ALEXANDER CAMP,

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALOUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

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THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
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SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 98.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914.

FOR THE TROOPS.

Big Parcel of Garments from Hongkong.

As a result of the first week's working parties for making clothes for the soldiers at the war and their wives and families at Home, a parcel containing 155 garments has been sent to England by the courtesy of Mr. R. Shewan, of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. (who has kindly offered to pack and send free of charge every week) to Mrs. Eden, the Jacksons Park Society, 13, Burgess Park Mansions, West Hampstead. This is a Society founded by Mrs. Elen in memory of her sister, Mrs. Ewing, the authoress of "Jack-anapes, The Story of a Short Life," and many other children's books, and is a great distributing centre for comforts for the soldiers.

The women's and children's clothes will be carefully distributed by Mrs. Eden to the families of soldiers on active service, and the Hospital garments will be sent to some of the numerous Red Cross Hospitals which have been started all over England.

Amongst many generous contributors of sums of money amounting to \$957.46 the following firms and others have kindly given materials and wool to be made up:—Mr. R. Shewan, Mr. Hough, Messrs. Wm. Powell, Mr. Lowder, Mrs. N. L. Watson, Fairall and Co., the Weldon House, Mehta and Co., Cassum Ahmed, Sze Woo, Kayamally, the French Convent and the Italian Convent, (the two latter kindly volunteering to make clothes). The following is a list of garments sent:—

- 20 pairs socks.
 - 1 chest protector.
 - 16 pairs woollen cuffs.
 - 4 Balachlava helmets.
 - 8 muffs.
 - 1 pair bed socks.
 - 1 woven cardigan.
 - 26 flannel shirts.
 - 3 bed jackets.
 - 12 vests.
 - 5 women's blouses.
 - 1 woman's coat and skirt.
 - 16 children's flannel petticoats.
 - 14 children's flannel undergarments.
 - 2 children's flannel dresses.
 - 24 woven cardigans.
- The parcel next Wednesday will be sent to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Officer Commanding the Volunteer Reserves, state:—All recruits with no previous training, who have joined since the last training season, will parade on the football ground opposite Murray Barracks at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday the 17th instant or at 8.30 a.m. on Sunday the 18th instant, for instruction in musketry. Dress:—uniform with rifles only. A list of recruits required to attend one of these parades is posted on the V. R. Notice Board at the Courts of Justice.

All other recruits who did not fire the musketry course last season will attend at the miniature rifle range above the filter beds at the same times as stated in para. 1. Dress:—uniform with rifles only.

If Stonecutter's range is available, men who were "efficient" last training season will attend on Saturday or Sunday for musketry. Times will be announced later.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Batch of Chinese Fined this Morning.

A Chinese, the master of the steam launch Kwong, was fined \$35, at the Marine Court, this morning, for failing to observe the rule of the road.

Two boatmen were charged with sailing through a prohibited channel; the first defendant was fined \$20, and the second \$30.

The Chief Yeoman of Signals, H.M.S. Tamar, prosecuted a Chinese, the master of the steam launch Tung Fat, for failing to observe the rule of the road, and the offending boatman was fined \$25.

Four Chinese were convicted for casting nets in the Harbour. Three were fined \$10 each, and the fourth was fined \$15.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Aingnet, Rangoon.

Beggassiere Paqabot Chili, Ostende.

Conlon Patrick F. (2), San Francisco.

Cheeyinpha Kwonglongthai Biekhithow, Singapore.

Deshein Passenger Mongolia, New York.

Koutvot, Saigon.

Gothiansing, Oeuh.

Lobingier c/o American Consul, Manila.

Luangkee Chez David, Saigon.

Sanwah, San Francisco.

Zuellig, Hongkong Hotel, Manila.

W. B. ELWES, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1914.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., included the following:—

Musketry Course (Trained men Pt. I).—The following trained men will fall in at 600 yards firing point: King's Park Range on the dates and at the times mentioned below:—Saturday 17th instant 2.30 p.m., Right Section Machine Gun Company. Sunday 18th instant 9.0 a.m., Any trained men of Artillery Battery, Left Section M. G. Co., Centre Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Co. who have not yet fired (including exempted men). O. O's of Companies will see that the exempted men are properly warned.

Orders.—The attention of Officers concerned is again called to Order No. 1 of Oct. 9, 1914. Appointment.—Pte. C. A. Rodrigues, Right Section M. G. Co., to be unpaid Lt.-Col. to date Oct. 14, 1914.

Parades.—Parades for Thursday 15th instant: 5.15 p.m. Recruits Artillery Battery and Centre Section M. G. Co. fall in at Short Range, Kennedy Road, for Musketry under S. M. Murphy, D.O.L.I. 5.30 p.m.: Scouts Company under Company Commander; remainder, Artillery Battery and Centre Section M. G. Co. under Company Officers.

To-day's Orders.

Parades.—Parades for tomorrow, Friday, 16th instant, 6.0 a.m. Last joined recruits under S. M. Colley D.O.L.I. Right Section M. G. Co. under S. M. Highy.

Left Section and Civil Service Co. Fire Control etc., under S. M. Murphy D.O.L.I. 5.0 p.m. Groups 1 and 3. Route March.

Detail.—On duty Group 2. Officers on duty Capt. Armstrong, Lt. Norrington and Lt. Lindsell.

Orderly Officer Lieut. Norrington. To furnish Guard to-night, Left Section M. G. Co.; to-morrow, Civil Service Company. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Sergt. Jacks; to-morrow, Sergt. Barlow.

INTERVIEW WITH M. DELCASSE.

German Blindness About the Entente.

M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has given to the *Corriere Della Sera* an interesting expression of opinion upon Italy's attitude and upon the possible issues of the war:—

"There are those who think that neutrality is not enough, but the Italians themselves alone can judge of that. For my part it is my conviction that neutrality in itself is already a great gain. It is one of the fortunate elements which gives us increased confidence in a favourable issue to the struggle that has been forced upon us."

Speaking of the series of miscalculations made by Germany, M. Delcasse said:—

"I am persuaded that up to the last moment Germany believed that Russia would not move, just as she considered improbable an English intervention. The whole transformation which has been wrought in Russia escaped the notice of German observers."

The Secret Negotiations. "Here is a story which will show you her lack of psychological penetration. It happened some weeks before the conclusion of our secret negotiations with England—negotiations which might certainly cause surprise, coming so soon after the incident of Fashoda."

"One day, after a diplomatic reception, Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador said to me:—'Will you allow me to ask you an indiscreet question? Is it true that you have negotiations with England?'"

"It is perfectly true," I answered. "We have remarked that England and France are in contact at several points of the globe, but happily nowhere do their essential interests conflict."

"Are you negotiating about Newfoundland?" asked Radolin.

"Yes."

"And about Morocco?" he asked further.

"Yes, also. England understands that we have a great interest in putting an end to the centre of disorder and agitation in a country which touches Algeria. Germany also, for that matter, ought to be glad, for the pacification of Morocco will make a new opening for her commerce."

"Prince Radolin hastened to telegraph our conversation to his Government. Not often has a diplomat the chance of communicating such a secret. Well, at Berlin they would not believe it. They were not willing to believe that my words were sincere."

"The day the agreement was signed in London—April 8, 1904—the *Matin* published a very exact resume of the principal conditions. About 11 o'clock I received a visit from an Ambassador. I have just met Khevenhuller, the Austrian Ambassador," said he, "on his way from the German Embassy. I asked him if he had read the great news, and he answered me that there was not a word of truth in the whole of it. 'Tout cela est des bêtises,' was his remark."

"The same instant I was called to the telephone. It was Cambon, talking from London, to tell me that the agreement had been signed. Up to the last moment the German Embassy had refused to believe in the reality of the negotiations. On the other hand, the Government at Berlin has always believed in the existence of secret clauses directed against Germany. Yet there was not a single one."

Italy's Position.

"When questioned more closely as to his view of Italy's position, M. Delcasse replied:—

"THE BLUE BIRD."

Advance tickets for the two performances of "The Blue Bird," to be given on the 7th and 10th of next month, are being disposed of rapidly by the many ladies who have kindly undertaken to sell them, and we are asked to state that, for the convenience of the public, the same tickets can now be obtained from Messrs. Montrose and Co. as well. Prices for the opening night, November 7, which will be a gala night, on which occasion the theatre will be specially decorated, are:—Dress circle, \$5; stalls, \$4; pit, \$2. Prices for the second night are:—Dress circle and stalls, \$3; pit, \$2.

The pit seats for both nights will be numbered and can be reserved in advance, if desired, from the 27th inst.

what I would do if I were in the Italian Minister's place. I will only tell you how I would set forth the facts.

The present crisis, the gravest in history for the multitudes now engaged in the struggle, will result in great changes in the map of Europe. I believe that the map of Europe will be remade for a century to come. The next Congress will have to fulfil a graver and heavier task than that which fell to the diplomats who met at Vienna after Waterloo. The distribution of prizes will be in proportion to the sacrifices that each has made and each will receive a share according to its efforts. It is therefore to the interests of every Power to come to the Congress as one playing an active part. At that moment it will be more than ever necessary to think of the future and to consider the definite settlement of Europe.

"How will Europe be distributed after this terrible crisis? One of the most certain facts is this: England and France will remain friends, not only because of the recollection of dangers shared in common, but also because their interests are the same. They defend the equilibrium of Europe against German attempts at hegemony, and both of them will always have the same interests in safeguarding this equilibrium."

"Besides, from every point of view, they have many reasons for remaining in agreement. There is no economic competition between them, for each forms the complement of the other. In the colonial field the attitude of both is conservative. Their colonial Empire is so vast that their only object nowadays is to keep it and to administer it well. What would Italy have to fear from them? Nothing, absolutely nothing. France and England, in fact, have nothing that they can dispute with her, nothing to snatch from her."

Possible Concessions. "On the other hand, England and France have every interest in making her their common friend. I am not talking of sentiment, I am talking of political interests. In the Mediterranean Italy will be for England and France, a great element of equilibrium. These two Powers offer no opposition to Italian popular aspirations."

"Let us dot the I's. I am certain that neither France, nor England, nor Russia would ever oppose the granting of Trent to Italy. As for Trieste, the consent of France and England has been already obtained, and I am under the impression that Russia also would make no objection. As for the rest of the Adriatic, let us speak frankly. Neither France nor any other Power of the Triple Entente would dispute with you the possession of Aviano. Do you think one could say as much of Germany?"

GERMAN SHIPYARDS.

Details of a Recent Visit.

In spite of the vast sums spent in building and equipping the German shipyards they have not been very successful in obtaining orders either for foreign merchant ships or for foreign warships. As regards the former, the German lines still buy some ships in this country, and Herr Ballin cuts prices so severely that most people who build for him lose money. The sums lost by the Vulcan Company over the Imperator, and Blohm and Voess over the Vaterland, necessitated their reserves being drawn upon. The Reihersstieg yard at Hamburg even refuse to build for Ballin, as they can get better prices elsewhere. The North German Lloyd, however, is a better payer, and the Bremer Vulkan at Vegesack have had a fair profit from several of the ships built by them for this company, especially cargo boats of the Pommern and Poen class.

As regards warship building, in spite of the efforts made by the Kaiser and all Germany's foreign representatives, who act as its energetic commercial travellers, the orders received from foreign navies have been few, and the profitable contracts still fewer. The famous trip of the Von der Tann to South America to advertise German shipyards was intended to impress Argentina and Brazil, but the Argentine battleships Rivadavia and Moreno were ordered from the United States, and the Brazilian battleships Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro from Armstrong's. Even the strenuous efforts of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein during the years he was at Constantinople did not prevent the Turkish Government ordering the Reshadieh from Vickers.

It is true that some torpedo-boats have been built by Vulcan and Krupp (Germania werft) for South America, Turkey, and Greece. But in the Greco-Turkish War the German-built torpedo-boats—which, by the way, were originally intended for the German Navy—proved very inferior to the Yarrow boats, as was shown on authentic evidence in a recent article in the *Globe*. Both as regards sea-going qualities and as fighting machines the German boats have still to take the second, if not third, place. The voyage of that powerful, but extremely complicated ship, the Goeben, to the Mediterranean was chiefly undertaken as an advertisement, and it has apparently resulted in the "sample," at least, being sold, though the Turks will find it no easy ship to manage.

The failure of Germany to get foreign orders is not entirely due to the higher cost of building. Wages in Germany are low, and the men work more slowly; but in the recent depression the yards were willing to take orders without any profit at all. The failure is due rather to the fact of foreign-owned steamship lines preferring to have the ships of their own country and foreign navies realising that, up till the present, the British yards can turn out the best warships in the world, and do it more rapidly than anyone else. Nevertheless, the German yards have made great progress, and the German builders have spared no efforts to learn all they could from British experience. British foremen and managers and naval architects were employed, and every opportunity of copying British methods studied. A fine Institution of Naval Architects was founded, as well as a Germanischer Lloyd for surveying. Yet with all the fact remains that so far Germany has contributed no important improvements in ship-building, but

has, broadly speaking, been content to copy. Their naval architects rank below our own and those of the United States and Italy.

I recently made it my business to visit several of the principal yards in Germany. At Bremen I went to the famous Weser yard, which is under retired Admiral von Ahrenfeldt, a delightful old naval officer, but without any great ability as a business man. In this yard a number of ships have been built for the German Navy, and several for the Hamburg-Amerika, the latest being an interesting ship, the Barmegaster Oswald. The firm has the most magnificent offices, as indeed have many of the German yards—offices far more gorgeous than those of British builders making ten times the profit. This firm has never (I believe) built a boat for a foreign firm, and, like most German builders, seems to make no really energetic effort to get foreign orders. They spend, for instance, less than one-tenth as much on advertising as an English firm of the same size, and as a result their name is not known in foreign countries. In Bremen I also visited the palatial offices of the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd, which, unlike most German shipbuilding firms, is well and energetically managed. This company up till quite recently bought ships in this country, as did the Hamburg-Amerika. Many more orders for ships would come to this country if quality, price, and delivery were the only considerations. But the Kaiser does not approve of any firm going outside the country for ships if it can be avoided, and, it is believed, indicated as much to Ballin at the time of his last order to the Tyne.

At Hamburg are the great yards of the Vulcan (not Bremer Vulkan or Thyssen Vulkan Company) and of Blohm and Voess, besides smaller yards like Reihersstieg. Mr. Paul Stein, of the Vulcan Company, is a strong Anglophobe, and bitterly jealous of our big armament firms. The day I saw him he was just off to Turkey, in the hopes of getting an order for a warship to enable Turkey to recover its position. He was much upset by the poor reports which the Greek naval officers had given of the behaviour of the torpedo-boats his firm had supplied to Greece, which he was told spent most of their time in Salamis Arsenal, while the brunt of the fighting was left to the British boats. Mr. Blohm, of Blohm and Voess, is more the older type of German, with many English sympathies and friends. His firm have also the most palatial offices, and everywhere the shipbuilders make a great show of proportion to the profits. His yard is, however, one of the best-equipped in the world, and has turned out some really fine ships besides the Vaterland, which he took over. I visited other yards, but the tale was everywhere the same—difficulty in getting orders at living prices, and jealousy, veiled or open, of the shipbuilding industry of the British. Most of the directors of these firms then considered a struggle with Britain more or less inevitable at some time, if only to enable Germany to get, in some undefined way, a greater share of the shipbuilding orders of the world.—*Globe* correspondents.

Big Batch of Undesirables.

No less than 1,280 Chinese undesirables passed through the Colony yesterday on their way to the country, having been deported from the Straits.

Stolen Money.

A Chinese from Queen's Road West reports that someone stole from his house \$65 in money. He suspects another Chinese.

GERMANY'S FINANCE.

Some account has now reached London of the legislative preparations undertaken in Germany in view of the war. Germany, says a Berlin correspondent, is making an astounding drain upon her financial reserves and her credit system, and creating a situation which may be tolerable in victory, but will be appalling in defeat. The Reichstag passed without discussion 17 emergency bills. The first authorised extraordinary expenditure to the amount of \$285,000,000—\$250,000,000 from the loan and \$15,000,000 from the Empire's stock of gold and silver. The German bank law, in order to counteract an excess of bank-notes, makes the Imperial Bank pay a tax of 5 per cent. of the amount by which its notes in circulation exceed the stock of cash. This provision has now been suspended for an indefinite period. All the paper money issued by the Imperial Bank now becomes legal tender, and there is no distinction left between actual "bank notes" and other paper. The Imperial Bank has been relieved of its obligation to hand out gold in exchange for its paper. The private note-issuing banks are relieved of their obligation to give gold in exchange for their notes, and are allowed to give Imperial bank-notes instead.

Perhaps the most remarkable Bill of all is that for the granting—up to a total amount of \$75,000,000—of loans on all sorts of stocks and securities. In connection with the Imperial Bank special loan institutions will be set up, which will issue special paper (*Darlehenskassenschein*). This paper will be honoured by the Imperial Bank and have the same status as bank notes, although the public is not obliged to accept it in payment. There was a modest scheme of this sort in 1870, but the whole amount then involved was only \$4,500,000, as compared with the present sum of \$75,000,000. The rate of interest is, "as a rule," to be something above the published rate at which the Imperial Bank discounts bills. It is no doubt a wonderful scheme of relief—and it should be added that the loan establishments will do business down to an amount so small as 25.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. M. S. MANCHURIA left Yokohama to-day at noon for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the N.Y.K. LINE'S MARU scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 22nd inst.

ARRIVED.

Hong Bai, Br. s.s. 2,056, 14th Oct.—Singapore, 8th Oct., Gen.—Chinese.
Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,077, F. Wheeler, 14th Oct.—Molli 8th Oct. Coal.—J. M. & Co.
Mauanga, Br. s.s. 1,644, R. A. Matthews, 15th Oct.—Sandakan, 9th Oct. General.—J. M. & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Malta, from London, etc.—Capt. R. Anderson. Mrs. O. D. Lambert, From Bombay.—Mr. V. Noronha, Mrs. R. James, From Colombo.—Mrs. R. Bowers and child, Mr. & Mrs. A. Wolcott, Mr. H. E. West, Mr. M. C. O'Connell, Mr. B. W. O'Connell, Miss K. Bygrave, Rev. Bro. Gilbert, Mr. A. Phipps, Mr. R. Skelby, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, Mrs. E. F. Bunce and Mr. J. M. Almeida.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.	
" " Russia.	
" " France.	
" " Belgium.	
Austria against Serbia.	
" " Russia.	
" " Britain.	
" " France.	

Events that Brought it About.

1873.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary seizes Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer *Koenigin Luise* and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in

Luxemburg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men *à la hora de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Ebaen, German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey. Cannonade heard at Tullefont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Mosse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Mosse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerhingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guabwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Undersigned that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

Austrians along the Drina. August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Lozitz, Leshnitz and Sobabatz, defeating Austrian columns. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Lozen dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romnoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apis, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haalicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly

demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiaries. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaraska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,081; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to attack the Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four

days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshöhe. German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaraska, and occupy Czernovitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 800 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Fiddlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions. Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues; German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported hal-

way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser *Cormoran* and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

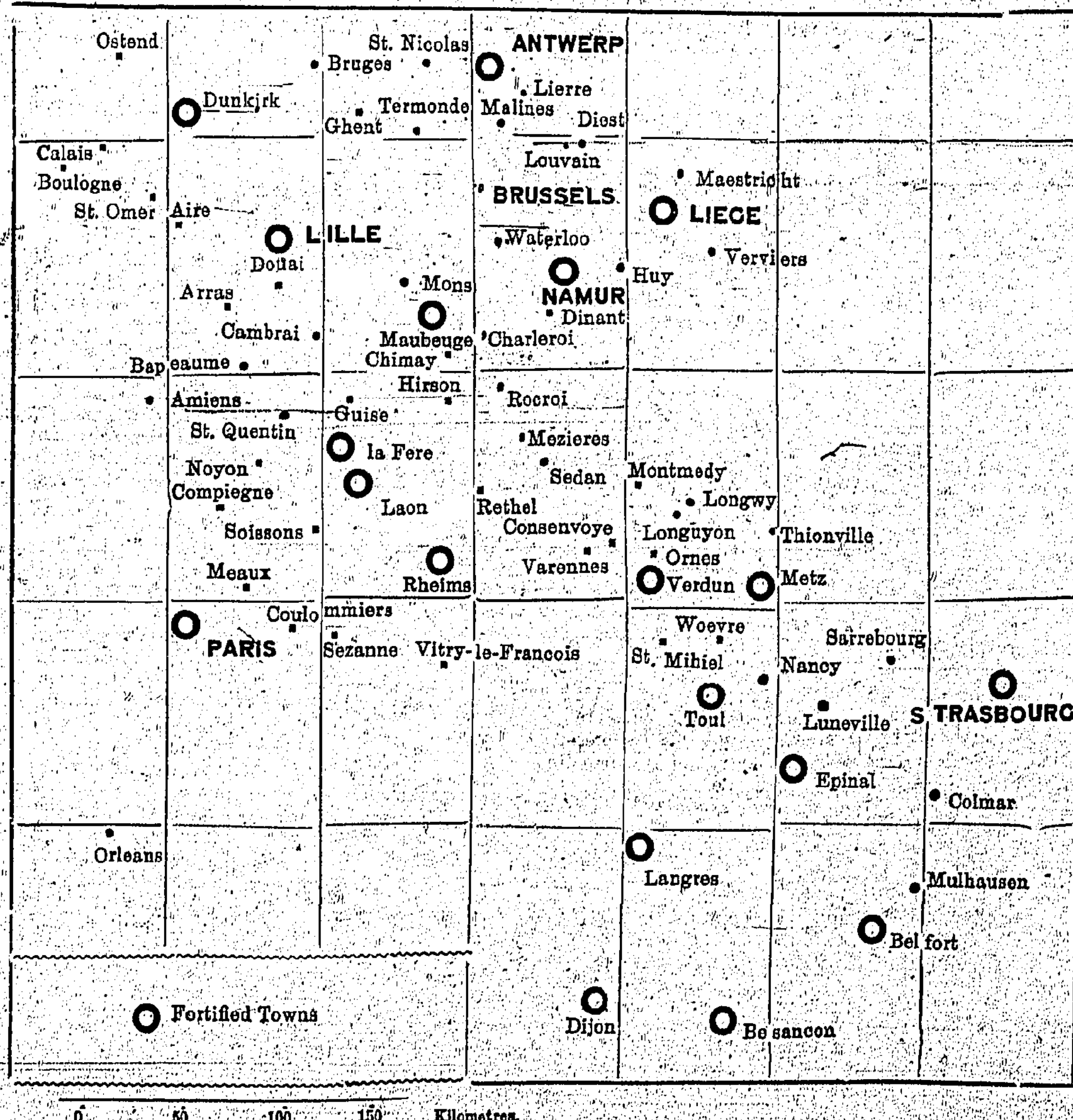
Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, France and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The allies have made good progress at many points. Antwerp has been evacuated, and the Germans are also said to be in possession of Ghent. The British and Belgian forces from Antwerp have fallen back on Ostend. The Belgian Government has been transferred from Ostend to Havre, in France.

EXCHANGE.

The Position of Tin
Much interest continues to be taken in the position of the tin market, for, apparently, there is a demand for the metal while the Exchange is closed, says the *Financial News*. On making enquiries on August 12, a representative of that paper was informed that business was purely nominal, and that all dealings were a matter of negotiation—so much so that, as one broker put it, "we have to go up side streets and whizzer prices." It is impossible to mention reliable quotations, says the paper, though we understand transactions have been entered into at something like £140 to £143 per ton. Copper has changed hands in small quantities at round about £60 per ton. Cablegrams from America report the price of tin there as £300 per ton, a figure that would be very welcome to companies on this side of the water. This exceptional figure may be due to several causes. Firstly, America relies largely upon London for her deliveries, and, having sold short, is compelled to pay through the nose for her metal to complete contracts. The big corporations in the States undoubtedly hold stocks of tin, but are disinclined to sell, more especially as they have no excuse for shutting down owing to war, as we have in this country. Again, the difficulty of obtaining supplies of Straits tin for delivery has to be taken into consideration where America is concerned, two months being required for the metal to be shipped direct. Another point which has to be considered with regard to America is the high rate of exchange, which has been round about \$7. With reference to shipments of Straits tin to this country, there are two main factors which retard business: First, the difficulty of remitting and secondly, the difficulty in obtaining freight. It is said that shipments are being made from here to Canada this week.

Holders of tin mining shares may have had their hopes raised by the price ruling in America, but the position is not without difficulty. If concentrates could be shipped here from Nigeria they could be smelted and then shipped to America, where, doubtless, good prices would be obtained. At the present moment, however, the export of tin from Nigeria—if rumour be correct—is hampered by the fact that the railways are temporarily under the control of the Government, for reasons which need not here be mentioned. The Cornish tin companies are by no means pleased at the present state of affairs, and still less did they appreciate the attempt made by the smelters to secure the tin at a low figure. On Monday the usual tlicketing was held at Redruth, and 243 tons were offered for sale. The smelters united in making a single offer, instead of a competitive bid for each parcel. But, in view of the low price, the whole of the tin was fixed for the 19th instant. Of course, the closing of the metal exchange has stopped reliable quotations, and Cornish mines are rather hard hit. In order to prevent the throwing out of work of some 4,000 or 5,000 miners, Messrs. Bolitho and Sons are prepared to render some temporary assistance to these properties with which they are connected, or to join with other gentlemen who might be willing to do so, in case the mines require help pending the resumption of the tin tlicketing and the closing of the metal exchange.



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 A French Remedy for all irregularities,
 Disorders of the Liver, &c.

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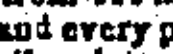
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CURE, and every post brings
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NOTICE

S.S. "CHILI."

Consignees of Cargo from London ex. s.s. "Medoc," "Basque" & "Bosphore."

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Consignees of Cargo from
Havre ex s.s. "Basquo."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

In connection with above
Steamer are hereby informed that
their goods with the exception of

Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received

s/s. "CHIYO MARU."

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 13th October at noon will

from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 17th inst. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 20th inst. or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on the 17th October, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

to be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 17th October will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown and examination of same to be held on 24 October at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or

P. THOMAS, Agent. Hongkong, 10th October, 1914.	before 26th October, otherwise they will not be recognised. S. MORIMOTO, Agent. Hongkong, 12th October, 1914.
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Alexandra Hallings,
Des Voeux Road

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

T/T. Marks	Nom.
Demand Germany...	5
T/T. France	2.20
On Haiphong ...	Nom.
On Saigon	
On Bangkok	87 1/2
Buying.	
m/s. L/C	1/93 1/2
m/s. D/P	1/96
m/s. L/C	1/104 1/2
d/s. S'ney & M.,	1 1/10
d/s. San Fock & N.Y. & S'ly	5 1/4
m/s. Marks	Nom.
m/s. France	2.31
m/s. do	2.36
over Leig pertael ..	£58
old Virgin	11.25 Nom.
Star Silver, ready ..	23 1/2
forward	
Link of England rate	

Hongkong:20 cts. pieces \$124
Hongkong:10 " \$1346

BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid-up Capital **\$15,000,000**

Silver ...\$18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Hon. Mr. D. Landale,—Chairman,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy
Chairman.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
CHIEF MANAGER:

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For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per

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Bank is conducted by the

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly

to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 per cent. per

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
 Subscribed " 1,125,000

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A. R. LINTON
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Malwa, New	8,300 per p.
Malwa, Old	8,300 "
Matna, New	9,325 per che
Matna, Old	8,300 "

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